BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. BANGOR, ME., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1878. VOLUME XLV—NUMBER 61.

BANGOR

aily Whig and Courier.

PUBLISHED MORNINGS

No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge

BY

BOUTELLE & BURR.

A. BOUTELLE. E. A. BURR.

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THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

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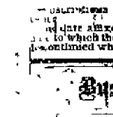

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143 Exchange St.,

SAW MANUFACTURER

AND MACHINIST,

is prepared to supply the want of the very best warranted Saws, Mandrels, Belting, Emery Wheels, &c., at the lowest prices.

The only Saw Manufacturer in the State that can repair Saws at short notice and in the most thorough manner. jul'77

Fairbanks, Brown & Co.

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TO THE

NEWLAND LITTLEFIELD STORE,

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Corner of Congress Street,

POST OFFICE SQUARE,

With additional facilities, they solicit the continuance of the generous patronage of the public.

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IN EVERY VARIETY,

OF THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY,

At both the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

83 Milk Street, Post Office Square,

BOSTON.

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23 and 24 Central Street.

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We have just received a fresh lot of the Duke of Malaga in barrels and half barrels.

FRED T. HALL & CO.,

25 Central Street.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer for THIRTY DAYS

The Best Tapestry Brussells Carpets at $1.00 per yard.

Common Qualities at 87 1-2 cts.

Also Extra Superfines at the same prices.

This is a lower price than has been offered in any other market and is made solely to reduce stock, as housekeepers will do well to give us an early call.

E. S. CORLIAN

Has just opened a large Stock of NEW GOODS at prices that customers will be sure to buy.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

One case All Wool Filling Dress Goods, at 12½ cts., worth 25

One case All Wool Filling Basket Cloth, all new colors at 25 cts., worth 33

3000 yards Dark Prints, at 8 cts., worth 8

Good yard wide Brown Cottons, 6 cts., Worth 7

One case White Marseilles Quilts, splendid pattern, at $2.50, worth $3.50

A large lot of American Quilts for 75 cts., worth $1.25; also for 1.00, worth 1.50

Remains of Flannels at 12 cts., worth 25

Remnants of Cotton Flannels, 10 cts., worth 15

Remnants Brown Cottons, 6 cts.

Remnants Bleached Cottons, 8 cts., worth 10

Remnants Bleached Cottons, 10 cts., worth 12

All Linen Damask for 25 30, 35, 40 and 50 cts. per yard—cheaper than ever sold in Bangor.

Remember, I am selling a Pure German Turkey Red Damask for 50 cts., worth 75

A full line of Checked and Twilled Flannels at extremely low prices.

A large lot of Woolens for Men's and Boys' wear, from 62½ cts. to $1.25.

Tickings from 12½ cts. up.

Small Wares, all customers say so one is selling lower.

Best Machine Thread for 5 cts

Handkerchiefs, two for five cts., also at 4, 6, 10, 12 up to 25 cents.

One case of Corsets for 50 cts., well worth 85

Linen Bulk Tape for 25 cts

Gents' Shirts and Drawers, for 33, 50 cts

One case Ladies' Under Vests at 50 cts., that are cheap at 75.

25 cts. buys 4 yards of Children's Underwear, from 25 cts. to 50, in sizes.

A large line of Ladies' Woolen Hose for 25 cts., worth 40

Children's and Misses' Hose from 12½ cts. to 25, that are cheap.

Towels as low as 7½ cts. long and one-half yard wide, for 10 cts. each.

Linen Napkins cheap.

A full line of Worsted Fringes in the new styles.

Come and see the piles and piles of Goods that I have not room to give prices on, such as all Linen Crash at 6½ cents per yard.

E. S. CORLIAN

No. 15 West Market Square.

may still be found at his old place of business,

On French St. near State,

prepared to do House Painting, Paper Hanging, Glazing, Kalsomining and Gilding. Best of stock always on hand and furnished at lowest prices.

feb8

SPRING!

NOTICE

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

38 bushels more nice Oranges to be sold lower than apples. Call and see them at

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feb27 132 Exchange Street.

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An extra copy will be allowed for every club of five subscribers at $4.00 each, paid for at one time.

Specimen numbers, or, Sets Copies one year, without picture copy, for $20.00.

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The Volumes of the Weekly commence with the years. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in handsome cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising twenty-one Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals and Illustrated Books, Bound Sheets, Engravings, Dollar Horticultural and Agricultural Books, &c.

Bangor, Maine, Jan. 22, 1878. 4w

SKATES GROUND

By the Old Process,

Just the same as they are sharpened at the factory. Also the best ice creepers in the market ready for use. Only twenty-five cents. Jobbing and repairing done to order.

WM. C. WEBBER

Franklin Street Bridge, sign of the Brass Hand. ap—up stairs. feb26

ONE POUND

OF EXTRA CHOICE

French Chocolate Creams

For 25 Cents, at

TEA WHITE'S.

JOB PRINTING

from Vol. 1 to 57 inclusive,

by M. M. PLAISTED and W. H. APPLETON. Subscriptions received by

D. BUGBEE & CO.

feb20

NOTICE.

Or would it pay for it, that W. A. GREENLEAF & CO. have opened a New Store at No. 32 Exchange St., where they have a splendid, fair and fashionable Stock of FURNISHING GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, etc. Store open to day. Call and see

E. A. GREENLEAF & Co.,

mar7 At No. 32 Exchange St.

Steam Boiler Shop.

THE HINCKLEY & BORST IRON CO., having resumed the Steam Boiler and Repair business in their Boiler Shop, at the Corner of Washington and Oak Streets, Bangor, are prepared to do all kinds of Iron Work, with dispatch and in the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also on hand and for sale at lowest prices, a quantity of Second Hand Steam Engine and Boiler Iron, Horizontal and upright Steam Boilers.

Bangor, Maine, Jan. 22, 1878. 4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE

Desirable and Elegant Hotel and Livery Property for Sale.

Business matters in the West requiring my immediate and personal attention, has induced me to offer my Hotel Property, the RIVERPORT HOUSE, in Riverport, for sale. This House is widely and favorably known as one of the most desirable description. Situated in the best Hotel village and county in the State, and is one of the most pleasant and thriving villages in New England, and being a first rate "summer resort" for fashionable people. For a profitable and paying Hotel business it cannot be excelled in Maine. The Hotel and Livery will be sold together or separately as desired. Shall sell on or before May 1st, next. Correspondence invited, as to prices, terms, &c. Personal examination of the property preferred. Come and see. I mean business.

W. H. MATTHEWS,

Searsport, March 5, 1878. 3w

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The northerly tenement of House on Fourth Street, next house to Lewis A. Bayley's.

The above named house is pleasantly seated, being on one of the principal streets in the city, and will be sold cheap. If said house shall be not sold at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, TUESDAY, April 16th, 1878, o'clock P. M. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN CASSIDY,

No. 25 Broad Street, Bangor, Maine.

mch18

Desirable Farm for Sale.

The homestead of the late William Gay, in the pleasant village of East Corinth, containing about 150 acres of good land, well watered and well fenced, under good state of cultivation. Has good orchard and an abundance of wood and timber. Has good house, barn, carriage houses, sheds and other buildings, all in excellent repair. The stock and all the implements, also crops, if wanted, will be sold with place if desired. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase one of the pleasantest homes in the delightful village of East Corinth. Call or address for price, terms, &c.

H. H. GAY.

150 Main St., Bangor, Me. Sold by Wm. Read, No. 1 dly sec2nd

For Rent.

The shop occupied by Marion & Son for the last thirty years at 8 and 9 Granite Hall Range. Enquire of D. C. GOULD, at No. 27 Exchange St. feb19

Stores for Rent.

By direction of the Governor and Council I will sell at my office in Gilman, on the 5th day of March, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., a lease for one year from January 1st, 1878, of the stores of Orson Blanch, commencing at the old Ferry road and running to the Creek, so called, just north of the dwelling house of the State of Maine No. 21, 1878.

GEO. F. DILLINGHAM,

Agent Penobscot Indians.

Feb. 9th, 1878. 3w

For Sale or Rent.

The York Street House, its good repair. Inquire of H. B. WILLIAMS, feb1 dtf 46 Main Street.

For Rent.

Store No. 32 Hitch Block, Main st. feb27 FRED A. HATCH.

For Rent.

Two tenements in good repair on Pine st. Apply to MRS. SUSAN J. LEIGHTON, feb26 dtf 36 Pine street.

For Sale or Rent.

Brick House 16 Court Street. Eleven good rooms, newly papered and painted, with Sink, Hydrant, Closets, &c., &c., which fronts the street and is a good building lot.

If not sold soon will be rented. Apply to

JOHN CASSIDY.

apr18 d3

1878.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS

IN

BANGOR DAILY

AND

BANGOR

1878—Vols. XLV-VI.

Daily Established 1834. Weekly, 1835.

BOUTELLE & BURR, Proprietors.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

In issuing the Forty-fifth annual Prospectus of these Long-Established Newspapers, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the record of earnest labor necessary in attaining the best features of the former, while they will continue to spare no efforts to maintain and advance their high character as

Family Newspapers.

The Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

In addition we shall be served by Special Correspondents at important points and shall furnish

Full Reports of

Local, Domestic and Foreign News;

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Entertaining Miscellany.

And all the important and interesting features which make up a

First Class Family Newspaper.

In politics the papers will continue to advocate and uphold the Principles of the Republican Party, while claiming to be independent in the highest and best sense of the word. Fearless and outspoken in the treatment of all public questions and firmly maintaining what they believe to be right, they will avoid intolerance and make their appeal to an understanding rather than to prejudice. The year about to open will be fruitful of unusually important political events, and the future of our country, and its well-being, seem to afford our readers the earliest and most reliable information, and to favor only such counsels and policy as will best protect the rights and promote the welfare of all the people.

SOURCE OF PROFITS.

Satisfied, by the development of the resources of Maine, we will receive special attention, and experience has taught us to stimulate or benefit

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES

in the same will be heartily encouraged. We rigidly exclude from our columns everything of an immoral tendency, avoid sensational matter and seek to make a thoroughly reliable paper which will be sure of

A Welcome in Every Family Circle.

To advertisers our columns open low, as the best class of any paper in this section, among the best classes of the people, and as

The Only Morning Daily East of the Kennebec,

our Daily Issue affords the greatest medium of communication with a large and constantly increasing number of readers throughout Central and Eastern Maine.

OUR WEEKLY.

is also enlarged and their Weekly newspaper is the Size. Every number accompanied by a twenty-page Supplement, making a paper of forty-eight columns, or one half larger than heretofore issued. It is a standard publication, with large and constantly increasing circulation among the most intelligent and thrifty of the population of Eastern Maine, and the small space devoted to advertising affords a liberty sought by the best class of advertisers.

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Daily—Per annum; $6 for 1 year; $3 for 6 months; $1.50 for 3 months.

Weekly—$2 per annum; $1.50 for 6 months; 50c 3 months.

The new postal law compelling prepayment of postage, imposes the burden on the publishers, but we make no advances upon our established subscription price, and will mail the paper

POSTAGE FREE,

Making a saving of $1.30 per annum for each of our Daily, and 1 20 cents per annum in each of our Weekly subscribers.

In offering these advantageous terms we hope, to be sustained by a liberal patronage.

Subscribers will be furnished with either our Daily or Weekly paper and any of the favorite Periodicals or Magazines at their current Club rates.

BOUTELLE & BURR, Proprietors.

E. A. BURR. C. A. BOUTELLE.

mch13

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

NEW WORKS JUST PUBLISHED.

Temple of Song, $1.00

Temple of Song, Boards, 75 cts.

Temple of Song, Paper, 50 cts.

Age and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editors of Whig and Courier."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

SUBSERVIENCE TO SOUTHERN DEMANDS

[From the New York Times.]

"The chief opponents of further drains upon a bankrupt treasury," remarks the Washington correspondent of the *Sun* "are found in this session upon the Republican side of the House." The testimony comes from a source which cannot be suspected of partiality toward the Republicans, or of any disposition wantonly to injure the Democrats, and it indicates one of the most obvious dangers connected with the acquisition by the latter of complete control of the Government. The revelation sprung upon the House on Friday, by Mr. Wilkes, of Michigan, shows what the tax-payers of the country might expect if the Democratic majority in that body were able to disregard Republican criticism. The bill directing the payment of the claims of Southern mail contractors for months after the States covered by the contracts had by secession declared war against the Union, is in many respects a specimen measure.—There is a general measure before Congress designed to antedate the legal closing of the war, and so to open the door to large additions to the claims which the South is prepared to press upon the Treasury. In this way it is proposed to add seventy-five millions to the five hundred millions which the Southern people seek as compensation for losses brought upon themselves by the rebellion. The bill relating to the Postmasters aims at shortening the duration of the war by fixing its commencement at the 31st of May, 1861, although most of the ordinances of secession were passed in the previous January and all east one in December, 1860. This alone should be a conclusive reason for its defeat. It is not the only one, however. For by a diligent search of the Confederate records it was found that the outstanding accounts of the Southern Postmasters were settled with the Confederate authorities, who took assets rightfully belonging to the Union, and paid the very sums which formed the basis of the claims provided for in the pending bill. Had a Democratic Secretary occupied Mr. Sherman's place, the payment would have been made without question under an act already in the statute book. Mr. Sherman demurred, and Mr. Wilkes proves, not only that the claims are fraudulent, but that to secure their payment Mr. Reagan, the Texan member of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet, boldly made statements which the rebel records show to be false.

Now this scheme, infamous as it is, has had the undivided support of the Southern Democrats and also the support of the great majority of their Northern allies.—As the *Sun* correspondent puts it, "nearly every Democrat and every Southern member has been clamoring" for its passage, and it would undoubtedly have passed the House had not Republicans unveiled the truth. The only difference between the fraud, so opportunely exposed and the mass of frauds which lie hidden under the cloak of Southern claims, is one of degree. The mail contractors are small fry compared with the interests which make up the grand total of $375,000,000, the amount of claims embraced in schemes now known, and in part before Congress, for enriching the South at the expense of the North. They are brought up in detail, and the submission of Northern Democrats to Southern Democrats, as evinced in their joint support of the bill reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is the price of party unity. The Southerners and the Northerners yield, precisely as they were wont to do in the days before the war. The only hope of the Democracy is in the power of a solid South, and the South understands too well its value to the party to be over-generous in the presentation of its terms. Here and there a Northern Democrat appears who refuses to bow the knee to Baal, but the exceptions are so rare that they only increase the significance of that subservience to Southern demands which is characteristic of Democracy at the North. The time is not come for the compact to yield all that is expected from it. The majority in the House is too narrow to admit of the success of claims in spite of proof that they are fraudulent and even if it were not, the Senate is still an obstacle to the projected raids upon the Treasury. But the claims are there; an organized South compels the acquiescence of Northern Democrats; and whenever the party obtains absolute mastery, the process of paying for rebel losses will begin in earnest. It is one of those perils ahead which exemplify the work in store for the Republican party.

But the Southern claims, enormous as they are, are only one of the matters that are contingent upon the ability of the South to manipulate at will the Northern Democracy. Subsidies are claims in disguise. They are not identical accounts, but they rest upon a general demand for help to the South. The contest, so far as subsidies are concerned, is undisguisedly sectional, and Northern help is relied upon to conduct it successfully on this ground without reference to the effect on general interests. The question, "Can the country afford the drain which it is proposed to establish?" has not been heard from Southern lips. The proposition, reduced to its essence, is that the South shall be compensated for all its financial losses, and that its interests shall be stimulated by vast expenditures of public money, with the view of "making things even" with the North. Every argument, every appeal, points to this conclusion.

An Ohio Democrat in a speech in the House was congratulating his party over the fact of a comfortable majority in that body when Mr. Reed of Maine finished his sentence with the words: "A part of which you made yourselves since we came here." Every Democratic contestant for a seat has been voted in regardless of legality or decency.

Of ex-Governor Moses' story about the "counting out" of the Tilden electors in South Carolina the Charleston *News* (Dem) says: "We have every reason to believe that, on the face of the returns as submitted to the State Canvassers, the Hayes electors were elected. No counting in was necessary."

The curious observation is put forth by a devoted defender of the Administration that if the opposing Republicans do not have a care the President may go to work next year, and, by the aid of a Democratic

PERILS OF THE TREASURY.

[From the Boston Journal.]

We would not do the Southern Democrats in Congress *the injustice to accuse* them of forming a conspiracy to undermine the Treasury, but at the same time, we submit that *there is good ground to suspect that they act together in supporting a class of legislation which would bankrupt the Government.* We desire to call attention to the following bills now in the hands of House Committees and ask our readers to judge for themselves as to their *purport* and the *intention of their authors.*

By the proclamation of President Johnson, the state of insurrection in the United States ceased to exist August 20th, 1866. The decisions of the Courts of the United States make this date the termination of the war. "The date was fixed at that period because certain portions of the South, notably Texas, were occupied by Federal troops until that time. Now Congressman Mills of Texas brings in a bill which declares that the rebellion ended June 30th, 1865—thus shortening the period of the insurrection more than a year. Why is this? After the date when the rebellion was declared to have ended, there were no disloyal people. If any considerable class can establish the fact that they suffered injury between the date of President Johnson's proclamation of the end of the war and the date fixed by Mr. Mills, they can claim compensation, since after a legal declaration that the war ended at a certain date there could be no disloyal persons thereafter. It is said that a large number of claims will be resurrected if Mr. Mill's bill becomes a law.

All the claims for property destroyed or taken by Federal armies in the South have been considered by a tribunal created for the purpose, known as the Southern Claims Commission. Many of these claims have already been rejected two or three times. Many have doubtless been granted which were justly barred, simply because the claimants committed perjury. Representative Shelley has presented a bill which provides for the transfer of all these rejected claims to the Court of Claims, where the question of loyalty is not raised. The bill also extends the time for presenting and preparing to prove such claims three years. This bill would give every variety of claim growing out of the war to be rejected, new standing in a court where the test of loyalty is not applied, or rather is applied so as to help the claimant, since the bill provides that such a claimant shall only be required to prove that he has been loyal *since* his property was seized.

The proposition to refund the cotton tax has been renewed so as to have it paid back to the original owners. It amounts to over $60,000,000. Congressman Reagan of Texas, has introduced a bill to repeal the joint resolution which declared the forfeiture of all claims of persons engaging in the Rebellion, or a date earlier than April, 1861. Mr. Gause has introduced a bill which provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of "lost and abandoned property" among Southern claimants. In 1864 Congress gave the claimants of such property two years in which to file their claims. That has expired ten years ago, but Mr. Gause would remove the safeguards and open the doors of the Treasury to a new raid. The proceeds of the sales of such property was $27,000,000. The claims already filed amount to $32,000,000 and are still coming.

These will serve as samples of the general legislation which the Southern Democrats are pressing and which, when they become stronger, they will demand. In addition there are hundreds of bills to relieve special claimants which await the action of committees.

When the safeguards so wisely placed to protect the Treasury from all such claims are removed, the test of loyalty no longer required and new life given to claims rejected ten years since, the country will be alarmed at the aggregate amount of money which it will require to pay them. The aggregate cannot be less than two or three hundred millions.

In this connection we have made reference to the demands of Southern Democrats for subsidies, public improvements, etc., which amount to one hundred millions, and which in connection with the claims presented and to suspect that they regard the Federal Treasury as booty seized from a conquered foe rather than the receptacle of the revenues of the Government paid by the people of the nation of which they are a part for the general good, and therefore to be zealously protected rather than plundered!

GEN. HOWARD'S VINDICATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* telegraphed the following on Monday: "One of the cases in which General O. O. Howard is defendant came to a sudden termination to-day, by the acquittal of the general. It was a suit of the United States to recover a sum of $136,000 of money belonging to the national bounty fund, which was given to the freedmen's bureau to distribute to colored soldiers. Counsel claimed that the United States having no interest, was not properly a party to the suit. The money belongs to the soldiers, who should institute the suit if they were aggrieved. Judge Wiley sustained the point and went on to say that there was no evidence that General Howard had the money or was legally responsible for it. He, as the chief of the freedman's bureau, had appointed General Balloch to receive and disburse it; but General Balloch although a subordinate officer, did not have to report to General Howard. He was not an agent to a principal and the counsel quoted the law making the distinction. General Howard was then put on the stand, and testified that he never had the money, but appointed Balloch to receive and disburse it, directing him to invest it in United States bonds. General Balloch testified to the same effect and said he did invest it in bonds, of which he afterwards sold a large amount, using the money in a land speculation of which Howard had no knowledge. The jury, under instruction of the court, rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats. Other similar cases were ready for trial, but the judge suggested to counsel to postpone them until to-morrow, as it was probable that under the circumstances the government would direct a *nol. pros.* to be entered. General Howard is in a happy frame of mind, and called at the White House this evening."

Our remark yesterday that the incoming city government will find the financial affairs of the city in a more favorable condition than they were found by the present city government, by no means involved any reflection upon the administration of 1876-7, which also found itself burdened at the outset with a floating debt. The administration of the past year determined to incur the responsibility of raising sufficient revenue to clear off this floating indebtedness, and by reducing expenditures, have provided the incoming administration with a handsome working balance saved from the appropriations. The figures have already been given in our columns.

Special Notices.

NOROMBEGA LODGE.

No. 5, K. of P.

Regular session this (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Pythian Hall.

FRANK H. TAYLOR, K. of R. and S.

mch13

ANTICIPATORY SUPPER AND SOCIABLE,

At Wes. Bangor Chapel, Thursday Evening, March 14, commencing at 6 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Dunn's Bookstore and at the door.

mch13 6t

Circulating Library.

MIRAGE

and other new books added last week. The books have been rearranged and can be easily found. Arrangements are now being made for the purchase of a large number of new books.

John T. Bowler & Co.,

Successors to M. S. Andrews,

mch13 tf No. 5 Kenduskeag Bridge.

Bangor Savings Bank.

The Trustees have declared the 32d semi-annual dividend at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on and after the 1st Monday of March, on amounts which have remained to the credit of depositors six months and three months suspended previous to the first Monday of April, 1878. This Bank is now receiving and paying deposits. Books of new deliana and fees will be paid without presentation, on all larger items spoken would be required.

Rate of Interest by State Bank Examiners 5

Date of deposits March 5th, 1878, $30,034.87

Special Reserve Fund, $71,470 19

CHAS. HAYWARD, President.

GEORGE L. HODSON, Secretary.

S. D. THURSTON, Treasurer.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

GEORGE L. HODSON,

F. E. WHEELWRIGHT, Trustees.

O. HATCH,

J. S. MERRILL,

Bangor, March 9, 1878. 6t dawdw

MUSIC HALL,

On Friday Evening, March 15th.

Ticket holders to be admitted at the manager's only. None will be sold at the door.

Ticket holders will please call in early and get their tickets.

Gallery tickets secured seats, for sale at Burbee's Thursday morning at 10 and 50 cents each.

mch11&12 Per Order

Government Bonds

Will be taken for Farm Implements.

FRED ATWOOD,

mar13 2aMWSw Jw Winterport

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Ladies of the Floral Society connected with the Universalist Church will give a

Dramatic and Musical Entertainment,

consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Select Reading, etc.,

Thursday Evening March 14th,

AT THEIR VESTRY.

Refreshments served at close of entertainment.

mar12 1t M W Th.

MAIL CONTRACTORS.

NEW PASSENGER CONCORD COACH OR MUD WAGON, square top—built to order, lately used, for sale at a bargain.

FRED ATWOOD,

mar6tf 2awMWSw Winterport, Me.

For Sale.

The residence of the late Luther H. Eaton, No. 54 Hammond Street. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to

LYDIA L. EATON, Administratrix.

mch11 2aw

For Sale.

A Nice Second Hand PIANO, newly tuned and very sweet. Price low.

STAPLES & FING,

mch11 sn 1w Vose Street.

Mr. John L. Hodsdon, Jr.,

Having given up his room on Main Street, will hereafter give instruction in Vocal Music at the residence of its pupils.

TERMS.

$40 for twenty hour lessons.

$20 for twenty half hour lessons

mch11 1m

SILVER BRIGHT.

The Blaine Silver Bill has passed and soon we'll have showers of shining dollars, but they can't polish like D. T. REED'S

Spring Garments

that he is receiving at No. 41 Central Street.

mch11 4t eod

TO MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS AND ENGINEERS.

The subscriber is prepared to make Plans, Specifications and Working Drawings for Machinery and Mill work, Models and Mechanical Drawings of inventions for presents or in the Patent Office, and Plans of Maps from Surveys sided or sent.

A. J. BLAINE, B. S. E.

No. 1 Deasing Block, Up stairs, Oldtown.

Office hours 4 to 5 P. M. Saturday 1 to 12 A. M.

June5 1w W&S

The undersigned would receive pupils, especially in Latin, Greek and the Mathematics preparatory for entrance on the class of colleges in college. Any one interested, is invited to communicate with him, either personally or by mail.

JAMES R. CROSBY,

feb7 13w 8 Broadway.

ELWELL BERLIN AND RIVER DRIVERS

TAKE NOTICE.

That I am prepared to furnish Small Oars, Rat tan Oars, Paddles, Split and Shaved Oar Blocks, Ash, Spruce and Maple Poles, and Setting Poles, of a superior quality and at short notice. Also I am selling for a less than heretofore. Call and see for yourself.

Driving Tools and Setting Poles purchased.

All orders promptly attended to.

EDMUND FREEMAN.

Old town, Jan. 19th, 1878. 1m

Bangor Board of Trade.

Will hold a meeting in Common Council Room on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

1st. To see if the Board will accept the charter obtained from the last Legislature.

2d. To act upon the following Resolves.

Also, to discuss the following questions:

1st. Do you favor a repeal of the Bankrupt Law?

2d. What is your opinion of its true character?

3d. What proportion do the fraudulent cases in Bankruptcy bear to the whole number?

4th. What is the feeling in regard to alterations concerning the question of repeal?

5. What proportion of your business men are favorable to the Law?

And any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

mch8 W. D. WARREN, Secretary.

BONDS

FOR SALE AT

EASTERN BANK

ELWIN CLARK.

Bangor, Feb. 17, 1877. tf

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS, at Wholesale prices to reduce our stock and make room for the

Little Model Upright Piano.

SPECIAL CASH OFFERS

1 New 7-Octave Piano, elegant Rosewood case, carved legs, price $350, sale price

1 new 7-Octave Organ, price $200, sale price

1 new 7-Octave Piano, Walnut case, carved legs, Stool and Cover, price $350

Pilot and Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Lisbon Elects a Republican Mayor.

LEWISTON, March 12. In the Auburn democratic city, H. E. Smith, Republican, was elected Mayor by eleven majority over Turner, supported by the combined Democratic and Greenbackers.

Belmont Elects Greenbackers.

BELMONT, March 12. The town of Belmont yesterday elected a full board of Nugent Greenback officers, another of the odd parties making any nominations.

Rockland's Recent Ballot for Mayor.

No Choice.

ROCKLAND, March 12. At the second balloting for Mayor to-day, no choice resulted. Martin, Republican, had six hundred and eighteen; Geo. Gregory, Democrat, five hundred and fifty-nine; H. Gregory, Jr., Greenback, ninety-two; Tolman, third street candidate, one hundred and twenty-one.

FROM PORTLAND.

Fire in Windham.

PORTLAND, March 12. A house owned by Sami. Shaw was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with the furniture, barn, hay, horse and two cows. Loss two thousand dollars; insurance $1500 in the Phenix. Cause defective chimney.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Second Session. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Mr. Thurman from the Judiciary Committee reported with amendments the Senate bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar and he gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of securing that all claims against the United States exceeding $1000 be prosecuted in the Circuit courts for the districts in which such claims originated. Agreed to.

Mr. Conkling called up the bill reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Commerce in aid of a Polar expedition designed by James Gordon Bennet, and it was passed unanimously without debate.

Mr. Kernan said that at the request of a very able legent young lawyer he introduced a bill to regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Pollock bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the Army, was taken up and Mr. Plumb spoke at length in opposition. The bill was then read a third time and passed without amendment. Yeas 35; nays 1. Plumb giving the only negative vote.

The private calendar was reported from the Judiciary Committee in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund and Mr. Thurman spoke at length in favor thereof.

House.

After an explanation by Mr. Southard, disclaiming the authorship of the joint resolution which he introduced some time ago in regard to a final executive head, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the Consular service to the country. Mr. Wadsworth replied to Mr. Hale.

Mr. Cox of New York, criticised the speech of Mr. Hewett, made yesterday.

Mr. Neal spoke in defense of the Consular system.

The Committee rose and the House at 4:05 adjourned, after which notice was given of democratic caucus.

BRUTAL FRESHMAN.

Terrible Assault on Fellow Students.

HANOVER, N. H., March 12. About two o'clock this morning the freshmen broke into a room in Thornton Hall occupied by a sophomore and his brother a senior. Both were unmercifully beaten with bottles and disfigured. Two were arrested for assault with intent to kill, and are in custody. Search is being made for the others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Explosion of Powder Mills—Two Men Killed.

SOUTH ACTON, March 12. At nine o'clock this morning two powder mills of the American Powder Company, exploded with a report heard for a distance of 25 miles. Two employes named Foster and Carpenter were blown to atoms. Their remains were found about ten rods from the mill. Up to ten o'clock Foster's head had not been found. Houses in the vicinity were somewhat damaged.

The Suits Against General Howard.

The three suits against Gen. Howard, so long pending came up for trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Wylie presiding, yesterday and to-day, all were decided in Gen. Howard's favor.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Wm. A. Howard of Mich., Governor of Dakota; Michael Shaughnessy of Minn., United States Marshal for Utah; Charles Bartlett of Maine, now Consul at Turks Island, to be Consul at Guadaloupe; Postmaster, John R. Andrews, Secretary; United States Attorney, Wilbur F. Lamb, for the District of Maine; United States Consul, Geo. C. Tanner at Vervieres and Liege; Collector of Customs, Edward S. J. Nealley, at Bath, Me.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, March 12. The Post says: Very large orders to buy United States bonds were from here to London last evening. The orders were filled and prices in London advanced nearly 1 to 1. These bonds were bought to sell here and thereby profit on the difference in price in two markets.

WASHINGTON.

Willis' Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 12. The World's Washington special says that Willis' Committee on Expenditures of the Navy, have been looking into the contracts of Robeson during the last three years of his Secretaryship. What was known as the third of March contracts, were especially looked into. These amount to a million and a half and were not made legally, not being given to the lowest bidder. They were not even advertised as required and were suspended when Secretary Thompson came into office. The Committee discovered that owing to the old system of book-keeping, the apparent indebtedness of the Government was often greater than the true indebtedness. The chairman thinks the result of the investigation has been to show an apparent indebtedness of at least two millions.

The Laws of Arizona.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day approved the body of the laws passed by the legislative assembly of Arizona or with the exception of the act granting special privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. The vote was 6 against 3. Stenger and Butler being absent.

THE INDIANS.

Sitting Bull's People Starving.

NEW YORK, March 12. A leading Sioux chief from Sitting Bull's camp, met the scout Howard of Gen. Miles' corps, Feb. 28th on Milk river, and told him that they wanted him to surrender. He asked Howard to go over and see the other chiefs. He said that they were literally starving and they only wanted to take their ponies and the surrender would be complete.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., March 12—(1 A. M.)

Indications.

For New England: Cloudy weather and heavy rains; dangerous northeasterly winds

SWEEPING REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE DEMOCRATS CONCEDE

The Election of Prescott by 1500 Majority, A Republican House, Senate and Council.

First Reports from Concord and Nashua.

BOSTON, March 12. The New Hampshire election is progressing quietly and a very full vote is being polled. At Concord at noon the result was not much different from last year. Prescott having a majority in all the wards heard from. At Nashua indications are that Cook, (Dem.) for mayor is elected by a small majority. It is reported that McKeen, (Dem.) for Governor, is running ahead of his ticket. At Exeter, Gen. Gilman Marston and Daniel Sanborn, Republicans, are elected to the Legislature by a large majority. At Keene Republicans elected Wilcox to legislature by large Republican gain. At Littleton, Democrats elect local ticket by 80 majority. Both them elects John G. Sinclair, Democrat to legislature. At Manchester the Republicans claim the city ticket but by reduced majority. At Dover a small Republican majority is indicated. Up to 5 o'clock nothing decisive has been received relating to the vote for Governor.

First Summary.

BOSTON, March 12, 8:30 P. M. Seventy towns in New Hampshire give Prescott, Rep., 13,727 McKean, 10,764; Scat., 191. Same towns last year gave Prescott 12,001; Marey 10,417; Scat. 906; Republican net loss 716. The same relative loss throughout the State will make the choice of Governor by the popular vote very doubtful and probably throw the election into the Legislature.

The Legislature.

BOSTON, March 13—6 p. m. Returns from New Hampshire to this hour indicate the election of 80 Republicans and 65 Democratic members of the Legislature.

Second Summary.

One hundred and twenty towns in New Hampshire give Prescott 18,888; McKean 16,353; scat. 659. The same towns last year gave Prescott 19,309; Marey, 17 149; scat. 933; Republican net loss 924.

The Election of Prescott Claimed and Conceded—Republican Majority in the House, Senate and Council.

CONCORD, March 13. The vote of one hundred and fifty towns and cities gives Prescott, Rep., 29,343; McKean, Dem., 25,662; scat. 825. Last year the same towns gave Prescott, 30,229; Marey, 27,-391; scat. 1005. The Republican loss in these towns is 1930. This leaves 80 towns and cities to hear from. The returns are not sufficiently full to give definite figures of the Republican victory, but it seems certain Prescott is elected Governor, and that the Republicans carry the House and Senate and Council. The Republicans claim that Prescott is elected by 2000 and Democrats concede him from 1000 to 1500 majority. The Republicans claim the House by not less than 50 majority, which will probably be not far from eight. They also claim they have carried 9 of the 12 Senatorial districts.

It seems certain they have elected seven, though the Democrats think in one of the districts claimed—No. 1—that there is no choice.

A "Little" town Heard.

LITTLETON, March 12th. The returns from towns in this vicinity, so far as heard from, show heavy Democratic gains on the State ticket, and gains of six Democrats for Representatives. The indications are that McKean is elected Governor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England and the Conference.

PARIS, March 12. The Republique Francais states that Lord Derby told Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador at London, that England would not attend Conference unless the entire treaty of St. Stefano was submitted thereto, and that Count Schouvaloff after consulting Gortschakoff replied that Russia would consent to the Congress if self deciding why points ought to be examined.

Austrian Interests.

LONDON March 12. A despatch from Pesth says that Count Andrassy yesterday told the Hungarian delegation that he had dersbed by Austrian interests and that changes could not be permitted. The purport of his statement is said to have caused a great sensation. Another despatch from Pesth says that Count Andrassy asserted some members that from certain points and in certain eventualities a convention between England and Austria was ready.

Russian Occupation and Advance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12. The Russians have occupied Tchorokhvi half an hour's march from Bayukiere on the Bostphorus. They also occupy a majority of the villages around Constantinople and continue advancing.

Not for Discussion.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12. The Journal de St Petersburg declares untenable the reported English demand that all points of the treaty should be submitted to the Congress. If the mission of the Congress is to resolve itself into peace, subjects not of a European character and which might lead to an excited but peaceless discussion must be set aside.

MEXICO

Levying on Foreign Merchants.

NEW YORK, March 12. Foreign merchants at Matamoras have just had levied of $60,000 levied on them by Mexican Treasury Agent. The Axis Spans among them have sent a despatch to Washington desiring protection.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The U. S. Consul Imprisoned—The Steamer Plymouth, U. S. V., Ordered There.

NEW YORK, March 12. Capt. David Harmony, commanding the U. S. steamer Plymouth, at Norfolk, has received peremptory orders to put to sea as soon as she can get out of the machinists' hands and help in the defense of Dominican interests. He is ordered to proceed direct to St. Domingo, the disturbances having caused the American Consul to be thrown into prison and imperiled the interests of American citizens.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK, March 12. Money at 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange closed at 484@487.

Gold closed at 100¾.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations:

U. S. 6's, due 5 (comp Jan 1 & July 1) [illegible] at 109½
" " 6's, (comp Jan 1 & July 1) 109½
" " 6's, (comp Jan 1 & July 1) 109½
U. S. 5's [illegible] 109½
6's 10-40's registered (comp Mar & Sept) 108
" currency 6's, 115
6's do. 107½

[Above quotations exclude the accrued interest.]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 12. FLOUR is firmer—sales 15,000—Superfine western and State, 4.00 @ 4.15; extra Ohio, 4.20@4.75; fancy do 4.80@5.25; Southern higher—sales 400 bbls—common to fair extra 5.00@6.00.

WHEAT is higher—sales 131,000 bushels—No. 3 Spring, 1.01; No. 2 winter red, 1.03.

CORN higher—sales 106,000 bushels—ungraded western mixed, 47@48; steamer mixed, 48; No. 2 mixed, 48½; No. 2 white, 49½.

OATS quiet—sales 73,000 bushels—mixed Western and State, 34@37; white Western and state, 38@41.

RYE quiet—No 1 at 71½.

BARLEY is quiet—Fair to good Canada, 1.00@1.10; prime, 75; stimulated A, 92; granulated, 94 to 97; barley malt, 1.05@1.10.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½; refined, 15.

PORK—at 9.50@9.62½.

LARD—Steam at 6.87½@6.90.

BEEF is quiet.

LARD—Prime steam, 7 10@7.22.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, March 12. Flour quiet.

Wheat—No. 2 at 97.

CORN—No. 2 at 33.

OATS—No. 2 at 23.

BARLEY at 44.

Rye at 54.

The railroads are now at peace, and the bright lights have left their "color." The result of this recent outing of Bridgeton hotel

LOCAL MATTERS.

Chas. Dwinel has just received a lot of Cape Cod cranberries.

It won't be long now before closing up parties will be in order.

The second German in the Young Folks' course takes place this evening.

Matters have been unusually quiet at the police court for the past few days.

Mr. John Y. Ricker started on a tour of some of the Western States Monday.

The ship Oregon, Capt. John Cushing, arrived in Valparaiso, February 10th.

The Paymasters' train on the Maine Central arrived in this city yesterday.

The Euskin Club hold their second dance in the series next Thursday evening.

Most time to see the small boy running around with his pockets full of marbles.

The Clerk of Courts' commenced work on the docket for the April term yesterday.

Should the weather continue mild the ice will probably leave the river in a short time.

Messrs. J. T. Bowler & Co. have recently added new books to their circulating library.

Tobacco consumers will be interested in the advertisement in another column in relation to that article.

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Yesterday the sheriffs and police seized about eighty gallons of liquor at John Hamuch's house on Union street.

The Grand Jury of Kennebec County have found a bill against W. G. Brown the defaulting Treasurer of Monmouth.

The Bangor Academy of the Working Boys of Masons will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Central Church, French-st.

The West Bangor Chapel have an antiquarian supper to-morrow evening. The proceeds to go towards the debt now due on the building.

An unoccupied house on Broadway, in Orono, was burned at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The property belonged to Dennot Ryder of this city, and was vacated a few days since. Supposed incendiary.

The February term of the Supreme Court has finally adjourned. The April term which convenes the second day of next month, promises to be a very long session. His Honor Judge Appleton will preside.

The Oxford *Democrat* says that two persons passed through Norway Saturday night, who enquired the way to Bethel, and one of the parties answered well the description of one of the Dexter murderers.

It is supposed that there will be a full gentlemanly display of new coats of Familiar Creations during the next two days in preparation for the quotation match which is to form a prominent feature in the Unity Club entertainment to-morrow evening. It promises to be a very unique and interesting as well as instructive pastime.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that E. G. Moore, formerly of the firm of E. G. Moore & Co., and I. W. Stone have formed a copartnership and taken store No. 25 Pickering Square and 15 Broad street, where they will keep constantly on hand a choice line of groceries, corn, flour, shorts, meal, country produce.

SOCIABLE. Last evening there was a very pleasant sociable at Odd Fellows Hall the members of the fraternity very generously contributed for the tables and the refreshments were excellent in quality and ample in quantity. Andrews' Orchestra was present and discoursed some of their fine music. The sociable continued until a late hour when all departed feeling that they had passed an enjoyable and pleasant evening.

The thirty-second annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is published elsewhere. By an examination of the figures it will be seen that the Company is in good condition, and all necessary information in relation to taking out policies can be obtained from Capt. H. N. Hibbards, the popular and well known agent for this city.

PROMOTION. The Washington *Star* notices the promotion of Mr. Charles Bridges, of Maine Senate Messenger, to the position of Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, vice Pickett, resigned. Mr. Bridges served the Union in the old Second Maine, and has many friends who will be pleased at his advancement. People from this State visiting the Senate wing of the Capitol have always found Mr. Bridges courteously engaging in the performances of his duties.

WINN Correspondent Aspen writes: The snow is rapidly disappearing in this vicinity, and in some localities it has entirely gone, consequently many of the bark teams have departed for home. Some of the parties who have been hauling to Medway are some terribly behind, and a considerable quantity of bark still remains in the woods.—The fourth of March ball at the Kalkhin House was a success, some two hundred persons being present.—Miss Dora Evans of Corinth, closed the village school this week, and gave an exhibition last Monday evening.

SOUTH ORRINGTON.—*Mr. Editor*: I am pleased to inform you that at the beginning of the winter season, a number of the youth of this place, between the age of thirteen and twenty-one, with the assistance of Mr. J. Hinds, organized a society called the "Boys' Reading Club." The result of their meetings is that last Saturday evening a very pleasing entertainment was given at the hall, showing that there time has been profitably spent; and they bid fair to progress morally and intellectually. There object is to raise funds to buy books for a library.

A Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Stetson, March 1st, with full complement of charter members, and officers as follows:

Master, John Rogers; Overseer, G. H. Foster; Lecturer D. W. Sylvester; Steward, W. P. Card; Ass't Steward W. R. Hurd; Chaplain, W. E. Allen; Treasurer, J. E. Gibson; Secretary, H. W. Damon; Gate Keeper, C. H. Carpenter; Ceres, Abbie Damon; Pomona, M. E. Spoor; Flora, Lizzie Cloudman; Lady Ass't Steward, Sarah J. Clark.

This Grange is composed of many of the best farmers in the town of Stetson.

THE HEBREW HOME ASSOCIATION met at Mrs. Lord's room in Masonic Hall last evening and were entertained by the following programme: Singing by Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Osgood, Miss Tourtes. Misses Holden, Earmshoe and Baker; select readings by Mrs. Sellers, Miss Towle, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Dakin; and a piano duett by Miss Cutler and Miss Brown. At the close of the above the younger members of the company contributed in dancing and the evening was passed in a manner satisfactory to all. Two weeks from next Thursday evening the association will

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. This evening Uncle Tom's Cabin will be presented in Norombega Hall by a strong company.—This company have been presenting this play in the western part of the State with great success and they will probably be greeted with a large audience. The Portland Press speaks as follows of the performance in that city:

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has rarely been better presented than it was at Music Hall Saturday afternoon and evening by Mr. Maffin's talent company. The several characters were well sustained and the piece ran very smoothly. Mr. Maffin as Marks was particularly fine. It is hoped he will visit the city again ere long with his company.

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THE HEBREW HOME ASSOCIATION met at Mrs. Lord's room in Masonic Hall last evening and were entertained by the following programme: Singing by Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Osgood, Miss Tourtes. Misses Holden, Earmshoe and Baker; select readings by Mrs. Sellers, Miss Towle, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Dakin; and a piano duett by Miss Cutler and Miss Brown. At the close of the above the younger members of the company contributed in dancing and the evening was passed in a manner satisfactory to all. Two weeks from next Thursday evening the association will

Fred. Hamlin's Lecture.

Prof. Cyrus Hamlin's lecture upon "The Influence of the Working men. on the World's Progress," was delivered in City Hall, last evening before a small but very appreciative audience. The lecture was one well calculated to interest all, and was worthy of a very much larger audience. He began way back among the early ages and rapidly carried his hearers along through the various stages of civilization, up to the present date. He spoke at some length about the printing press, which was given in the fifteenth century, and dwelt upon the fact that it was one of the greatest benefits to mental advancement ever invented. He then spoke of the enterprise of the Dutchman in the sixteenth century, in carrying on the struggle for liberty in the Netherlands. Although greatly outnumbered in forces they continued the struggle for eighty years, growing stronger every year building a large fleet of vessels for their navy, and furnishing employment for all of the laboring classes; and proving that an enterprising people strong in the right are unconquered. The warring men of England of this period made their mark in history, and at his time through their efforts the laws were greatly humanized. The origin of the United States of America is due to the English love of liberty. Our Northern colonies were the homes of men of industry and manufacturing genius, while at the South it was different. There, labor was despised and the people only recognized those of high birth. At the North there was steady improvement in all kinds of industry, and the people were strong in freedom, and the verdict that they were free and united was the secret of their victory in the late war. From the middle of the 18th century up to the present time what has been called the age of invention, and mechanical genius. The lecturer then briefly spoke of electricity, the telegraph, the lightening rod, the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, the steam engine and its application. In closing he went on to show that besides the more important inventions, society is indebted to the workingmen for a great many inferior inventions.

MAHEWEY VS. BANGOR.

Decision of Law Court.

The following opinion in the case, Gilbert Atwood et al., and Charles H. Bartlett et al., appellants vs. the City of Bangor on damages for land taken for the extension of First street in 1873, has been rendered:

Wilton J. First street in the city of Bangor, as originally laid out in 1820 by the proprietors, was extended and widened in 1873 from Union street to Cedar street, and across Cedar street into the adjoining territory as located upon the diagram.

That portion of First street lying between Union and Cedar streets was laid out and accepted by the city in 1836. That portion of it lying southwesterly of Cedar street was laid out and accepted by the city in 1873. The only question is whether the owners of the land thus taken, for the extension of First street in 1873, are, under the circumstances stated in the report, entitled to more than nominal damages. We think they are not.

When the owners of land within, or near to an adjoining village or city divides it into streets and building lots, and makes a plan of the land thus divided and then sells one or more of the lots, by reference to the plan he thereby assumes to such lot such a right of way in the streets, which others who have purchased or may purchase of him afterwards cannot interrupt or destroy. And we think reason and the weight of authority are in favor of holding that such a plotting and selling of lots constitute an incipient dedication of the streets to the public, which the donor of the land cannot afterwards revoke. The dedication is not complete and will in some cases remain open for public use for many years before the streets are accepted by competent authority, or the public has paid them for a least twenty years. Except as far as the owner of the land is compensated, such acts constitute a proposition to the locality which the cannot afterward withdraw. Platting alone will have no such effect, but platting and selling will. There are cases to the contrary, but the later and better considered cases hold to this view.

Having sold lots and bounded the purchasers by the street as it is laid down upon the map, he has adopted the land as dedicated to the use of the street, but it is, I think, for the public use; he could have intended nothing less by the deeds than a declaration that the street was, and, as far as he was concerned, should remain a public highway. "Judge Benson, in the matter of 25th street, 1 Hill, 189. Judge Strong in Hill, 191. It is not important that the streets have not been opened. Matter of 33d street, 19 Nend. 128. And the right of way cannot be released by purchasers, because the public have a vested right. Wyman vs. Mayor etc. of New York. 11 Nend. 486, 487.

The general rule is that where the owner of land in a city lays out a street through land he sells on each side of the street the public have an easement of way or right of passage, although it may not become a public highway in the ordinary sense of that term until the dedication is accepted and the street adoptedby the corporation; and the grantees of the lots are entitled as purchasers to have the lateral space of ground left open forever as a street, and to the right of using the way for every purpose that may be usual and reasonable for the accommodation of the granted premises. Neither the grantor nor any one claiming under him can be allowed to impair this right of restrict the grantees in the enjoyment of it." Opinion of the Court in White's Bank of Buffalo vs. Nichols 64 N. Y. 65.

"While a mere survey of land, by the deed, into lots, defining streets, squares, etc. which are not visible to the eye, is no dedication, yet a sale of lots with reference to such plot or deed thus bounded by streets, will amount to an immediate irrevocable dedication of the latter, binding upon both vendee and vendor."

"As against the proprietor, a declaration of land for streets and highways may be complete by the mere signing and acceptance on the part of the public; but in order to charge the municipality or local district with the duty to repair, or to make it liable for injuries suffering thereto, or highway to remain defective, there must be an acceptance of the dedication, and this acceptance must be by the proper authorities, and local public authorities." 3d Dillon's Municipal Corporations, 503-6, citing numerous authorities.

And such a right of way is not lost by mere non-use. An adverse use, such as placing upon the land, buildings or other permanent obstructions that would prevent the use as a street, is requisite for a sufficient length of time, might have that effect. But using the land for cultivation, or the growth of crops, or other purposes, which does not interfere an intention that it shall never be used as a street, will not have that effect. Such a use of the land is not adverse. It is seldom within the contemplation of the parties that all the streets marked upon a plan of a considerable extent of territory, or that the whole of any one of them, if of considerable length, shall be at once opened. And, until such time as the growth of the place requires them to be opened, the owner has the right to use the land for any purpose consistent with the easement. Such use is not adverse. But according to strict right, it will not, therefore, bar the right of the grantees or the public, to have the streets opened, whenever in the opinion of the public authorities, they are needed. Thus in the streets in South Boston were located and delineated upon a plan in 1803, and a portion of one of them, (Fifth street,) was not ordered to be opened till 1851; and in the mean time those claiming title to the land, and for more than twenty-five years, years before the order was passed for opening the street, fenced it and openly, and continuously used and occupied it, without interruption; and yet the court held that the right to have the street opened to the full extent laid down upon the plan, was not thereby lost. The court said that the rights of the parties were such that it was impossible that they should be any adverse possession, that all parties were under the same disability to assert their rights. The question has more or less been discussed in this State, and the law is well settled upon the facts that it was one of the great benefits to mental advancement ever invented. He then spoke of the enterprise of the Dutchman in the sixteenth century, in carrying on the struggle for liberty in the Netherlands. Although greatly outnumbered in forces they continued the struggle for eighty years, growing stronger every year building a large fleet of vessels for their navy, and furnishing employment for all of the laboring classes; and proving that an enterprising people strong in the right are unconquered. The warring men of England of this period made their mark in history, and at his time through their efforts the laws were greatly humanized. The origin of the United States of America is due to the English love of liberty. Our Northern colonies were the homes of men of industry and manufacturing genius, while at the South it was different. There, labor was despised and the people only recognized those of high birth. At the North there was steady improvement in all kinds of industry, and the people were strong in freedom, and the verdict that they were free and united was the secret of their victory in the late war. From the middle of the 18th century up to the present time what has been called the age of invention, and mechanical genius. The lecturer then briefly spoke of electricity, the telegraph, the lightening rod, the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, the steam engine and its application. In closing he went on to show that besides the more important inventions, society is indebted to the workingmen for a great many inferior inventions.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

EAST CORINTH.—At the annual Town meeting Monday, David F. Davis was chosen Moderator, and the following officers for the ensuing year, viz: Chas Megquier, Town Clerk; James C. Brackett Chas. A. Robinson and William F. Gile, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the poor; Charles B. Bragdon, Collector and Treasurer; David Fletcher, Superivsor of Schools; David F. Davis, Town Agent. Voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars to defray Town charges, eleven hundred and sixty-two dollars for the support of schools, twenty-three hundred dollars to repair roads and bridges, and to discount 50 per cent on all highway taxes paid in to the Selectmen before the first of June.

The financial condition of the town is now excellent, being nearly out of debt, with a fine farm well stocked, valued at $6000, free and clear, and under the able management of its superintendent, the cost of board the past year, has been only about seventy per cent., per head. We think we have reason to rejoice that while people in other cities and towns about us are obliged to pay in taxes from 2½ to 3½ per cent., we only pay about 1½ per cent.

GARLAND Moderator, Luther Rickard; Town Clerk G. S. Clark; Selectmen, A. M. Haskell A. F. Hathaway, Frank Oliver; Treasurer, L. O. Oakes; School Committee Charles H. Whitney; Collector and Constable L. O. Oakes.

GUILFORD. Moderator, Robinson Turner Clerk, S. T. Pond; Selectmen John H. Morgan, Wm. G. Thompson, John G. Herrig; Treasurer, Daniel R. Stacy; Supervisor, Henry Hudson; Collector, G. W. Pearl.

MATTAWAMKEAG. Moderator, Lewis F. Stanton; Clerk, Geo. W. Blakmore; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, Geo. W. Smith, David F. Maglin and Stark Webster; Treasurer Asa Smith; Collector, Alex. McClain.

BRADFORD.—At the annual town meeting in Bradford, Monday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas B. Wentworth, Randall C. Noyes, William Sanford, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor; Thomas B. Kingsbury, Town Treasurer; Loren S. Bickmore, Supervisor of Schools; Frees G. Townsend and John F. Wilson, Constable; Peter G. Townsend, Collector of Taxes. Present liabilities of the town $6,975.56; present resources, exclusive of the Poor Farm and personal property thereon $6,-41.57, balance of debts against the town, $ 433.81; money raised for support of schools, $1,200; for poor, $600; for bridges and town charges, $1,800; total, $3,600; money raised for repair of roads and bridges, to be expended in labor at 13½ cents per hour, $3,000.

EXETER.—W. L. Cleale, Moderator; George S. Hill, Town Clerk; C. S. Hill, Samuel Pease, Richard Davis, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor; L. D. Butters, Treasurer; O. L. Abbee, Superintendent of Schools; P. M. Butters Collector of Taxes; P. M. Butters and Samuel Pease, Constables.

WINN—Moderator, N. H. Hall; Clerk, L. M. Blakemore; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, Dexter Merrill. Frank Gilman, N. R. Houston; Treasurer, L. M. Blakemore; Supervisor of Schools, Frank C. Estes; raises for new roads and bridges of old, $3,000; schools $2,720; town charges, $4500.

BELFAST—J. P. Snow, Moderator; S. O. Dinsmore, Town Clerk; S. O. Dinsmore, Edwin Pitman; N. W. Brown, Selectmen etc.; S. P. Atwood, Treasurer; Joan O. Campbell, Collector; P. Pitman, F. G. Perkins, L. L. Snow, School Committee.

NEWPORT. E. H. Abbey, Moderator; A. W. Knowlton, Clerk; Charles Sawyer, L. B. Burrill, Putnam Wilson, Selectmen, Assessors, etc.; Dan. A. H. Powers, Lyron Richardson, James M. Sanborn, S. Committee; E. A. Doering, Ag't Eor.

BREWER.—James G. Ewell, Moderator; Wm. F. Snow, Clerk and Auditor; H. M. Partington, C. A. Snow, C. W. Patten, Selectmen and Assessors; A. Robinson, Treasurer and Collector; O. Moon, Constable; Dr. W. T. Hunt, Superintendent School Committee. Voted, to raise for common schools, $2,800; free high school, $900; poor, $1500; highways, $3,000, and $250 for street lamps and oil. These lamps are very singular and the voters readily voted to add eight more to the number already in use. In the evening several of the school districts had duty meetings and choose agents. In the Belmont Dis-

Business Items.

AN ASTONISHING FACT

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most appalling, making life actually a burden instead of joy and happiness and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take headvice of Druggists and, your friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Four speedy relief is certain. Thousands of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues. With astonishing results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. For sale only by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

"Maze within maze the lucid wits are foiled" in SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES, for Coughs. For sale by all Druggists.

CASWELL & CO., cor. Washington and Winter-st., Boston.

A rare chance to invest in business. For particulars see PHILIP NEALEY.

Whenever you have any business to transact in investments, securities of any description, or in gold coin, coupons, or other monetary matters deal with Messrs. Bowler & Merrill, bankers and proprietors of the Bangor Safe Deposit Vault; 7 No. 7 Kendus eag Block.

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS cure instantly. june 11—1y.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

May persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they not know that Coughs lead to Consumption, and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. It not this a fair proposition. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Shiloh's Vitalizer is the best Blood Purifier. Shiloh's Cure will break up a cold in the head at once. Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is an Ointment for Catarrh. Price 50 cts. For sale by H. H. Butler and N. S. Harlow.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Constipation, and General Debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by H. H. Butler and N. S. Harlow.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

Please not trifle with a cough. It is trifling death. When safely is within reach, one 25 cts cough, heal the lungs, remove all

LIFE INSURANCE.

The great life insurance companies of the country are showing by their respective statements that, in spite of the universal dullness in business circles, the confidence of the people towards them does not flag. In some cases policies have lapsed, and in others paid-up policies have been taken, the cause for change in the action of the policy-holders has been most clearly understood to be on account of the inability to meet these as well as other engagements, and not because of distrust in the management of the companies. The assets of these companies show increase, and the very strong statements of commissioners, regular and special

FASHION NOTES.

THE SHORT KILT SUIT.

The short dress for the street is at last an accomplished fact. This costume is a stylish example of the convenient short skirt that the *Bazar* has always advocated as a walking dress, and consists throughout of features that are in great favor at present, viz: the cut-away jacket, the vest, the shirt, and pleated kilt skirt, with yoke. The materials most used for such dresses are the useful de beges, spring woolens of all qualities and of solid colors, or in bourette patterns; or else in small checks. Lady's cloth from cream-color through drab shades to dark green, variable. Thus, any blanket is especially popular for such suits; the quality sold as 32 a yard is most used. Very young girls will wear Scotch plaids of dark colors for spring, and for sea-side or mountain dresses during the summer. The fashion of these dresses is excellent for traveling suits, as there is little drapery about them to be rumpled, and they remain trim and neat-looking through out a long journey. Some wash-goods' suits are also made in this way, just as is claimed that they are not troublesome to iron. Gray, brown, and blue linen, dark brown and blue cambric, and the small checked percales are chosen for such suits.

The kilt skirt is especially commended because it is short enough to escape the ground, and to order to hang well and gracefully it must do this, and to give even all around the bottom. Nothing is more awkward-looking than a long kilt skirt with its pleats broken out of line by being caught up in the hand of the wearer as she crosses muddy places. The pattern should be cut the proper length, viz: from hips to to the instep, allowing about two inches to face upward at the bottom. It should then be laid on the cloth, and the seams joining the breadths should be hidden under the pleats. The pleats at the back are laid much thicker than those in front, and on the sides, and there is a broad box pleat in front. The foot-wide woolen kilts have a facing of thin crinoline muslin a quarter of a yard deep around the bottom, and the dress material is turned up on this about two inches in depth, and hemmed there with blind stitches that do not reach through to the outside. Above the crinoline facing and a narrow interlining two yoke are-four rows of tape extending around the skirt, and holding the pleats in place. These pleats are intended to appear straight from the yoke down, but they really are slightly enlarged toward the bottom, though not suffic ently to flare conspicuously. Each pleat should be laid by the hand in a fresh side of each row of tape, and should be pressed very flatly. The top of the pleats is sewed to the yoke, and the seam faced with tape. The yoke has a seam in front, fits smoothly over the hips, should be lined with strong sateen, and fastened by three buttons; a belt may be added if necessary. If ladies are very slight, and wish to enlarge the appearance of the hips, they can combine the kilt pleating to the belt, and dispense with the yoke. The reverse of this is, however, more usually the case. The scarf is a long straight piece of the material cut either across the goods, or else if more convenient, lengthwise from the piece. It is passed once around the figure between the skirt and jacket, and will need to be differently placed for different figures—and must be tight enough to appear to draw in the kilt slightly. It is lower on the left side, where it begins and ends, and ascends to the right side, where the two ends of the scarf are joined; it is not necessary to sew it to the skirt, except on the left side where it is lowest, and on the highest point on the right. The large long-looped bow is made of the scarf material doubled and sewed together on the wrong side. For ladies of medium size about four and a half breadths of double-width goods are put into a kilt skirt; the scarf is then about five-eighths of a yard wide.

The cut-away jacket and vest need little description, as such garments have already become familiar to our readers. The back of the jacket has short seams from the armholes, with inverted plaits in these below the waist, and pockets placed across the tail of the jacket, not at the waist line. The edges of the garment are merely stitched in parallel rows; from three to six rows are used. The vest is sewed in the under-arm seams; but as this jacket is very suitable for a person to wear at all seasons, even ladies keep the vest separate, and merely add a strap or belt of cambric across the back. This allows greater variety in colors, white, gray, cream-color, or else striped vests may be used instead of that like the jacket. Black, brown, or white horn buttons are preferred for these suits; these have eyes through the middle, are very substantial, and cost 25 cents a dozen.

BEECHER IN SKOWHEGAN.

Henry Ward Beecher has been in Skowhegan, and he writes about the people in his Christian Union:

Skowhegan! What a name! and yet a very full town considers itself, under that name, a town of 4,000 inhabitants that boasts of prosperity, notwithstanding the universal depression. Lumber, farming, and manufactures of cotton tell their story. Lower Maine has been gone over of her forests, but a good deal of the land is fit for farming provided it has a Maine farmer on it. The chief products are grass, oats and potatoes. Immense quantities of potatoes are exported, chiefly to Boston and Baltimore, from which last port they brought back cotton and corn, for though some corn is raised, it is on the whole cheaper to buy it. I should think so! The steady crop that corn nothing and never gives out is granted. Every man can have as much as he wants. Potatoes, to me, ice is a profitable crop. Now a trouble—there about good seasons for ice! While the North River men were lingering on the brink and longed in vain to saw away, here the thermometer was down to minus 43 degrees and trying to get lower! Only spirit thermometers hold out. That "Sans Law" flows thermometers to have at mean spirits they like.

I was curious to look upon Fairfield, yesterday morning, where this feat of the thermometer took place. There are several things I have always mightily longed to see: a thermometer in which mercury was frozen solid, the life at its best in the Bay of Fundy, and some spot in Norway or Sweden where the sun does not go below the horizon for the whole twenty-four hours. None of these have I seen; but it was a pleasure to see Fairfield, where the thermometer trick was done.

Ah, ye late sleepers, how little you know of the joys of a lecturer! Rising at five o'clock in a January morning, poking your way in darkness for the cars, finding yourself in a rattling caboose at the tail end of a long freight train, bumping over the road two hours, jumping into an open sleigh, riding across a mile or two to catch a train going on, without breakfast, to Burnham, waiting two hours for another cross-train—do you think all this a luxury? Well, but it was! Health and good spirits convert all rude experiences into pleasures. Certainly, there are some things which one does not see without such a carect. The cold, white light of dawning day; the unworldly sky, that seems to lift and expand all thoughts of kindness and to hold itself remote from all care of man and the earth; the play of light along the horizon; the sense of renewed life that comes with color; and then the slow and reluctant smoke, pale and mingled, that begins to work upward from farmhouse or village fire, the early-piled-up men, with hands in pockets, going out to "do their chores"—all these things and many more cannot be seen unless a man is a lecturer or a commercial traveler.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, February Term, A. D. 1878.

Upon the petition of Mary A. Chamberlain, widow of William Chamberlain, late of Bradford, in said County, deceased, for an allowance out of the personal estate of which said deceased died possessed.

Ordered, That said widow give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:
ARMOUR C. FLINT, Register.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, February Term, A. D. 1878.

Upon the foregoing petition, ordered, That the petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:
ARMOUR C. FLINT, Register.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, February Term, A. D. 1878.

Upon the petition of JOSEPH ISAACSON, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, by said Bankrupt, by Joseph Isaacson, of Rockland, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, pursuant to the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition and the Order of Court thereon, it is ordered that the first meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose an Assignee of his estate, be held at the Probate Office in Bangor, on the 25th day of March, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., and that the second meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose an Assignee of his estate, be held at the Probate Office in Bangor, on the 1st day of April, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., and that the third meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose an Assignee of his estate, be held at the Probate Office in Bangor, on the 15th day of April, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Bangor Weekly Courier, newspapers printed in said County of Penobscot, and in the Ellsworth American, newspaper printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the time of said meetings, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, U. S. Marshal's Office,
Clerk of District Court for said District. Portland, March 7, 1878.
marchs 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of GEO. GOULD, Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this 27th day of February, 1878, by George Gould, of Ellsworth, a bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
mar7 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JOHN ROSS, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this 27th day of February, 1878, by John Ross, of Bangor, Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb28 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of HENRY E. MAGOMBER, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 27th day of February, 1878, by Henry E. Magomber of Franklin, a bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb28 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JONATHAN STONE, ANN STONE, Executors. Debtors.

Lewis, January 31, 1878.

Administrator's Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to a concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JACOB DEARBORN, late of Newburgh, in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the deceased are desired to exhibit the same; and all indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims thereon, to present the same for settlement to him.

DAVID MORRILL, Admr.
Bangor, Dec. 26, 1877. 5

Administrator's Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

LUTHER H. EATON, late of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. All persons having demands against the deceased are desired to exhibit the same; and all indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims thereon, to present the same for settlement to him.

LYDIA D. EATON.
Bangor, January 28, 1878. 5

Commissioners' Notice.

PENOBSCOT, ss. January 24, 1878.

We the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Honorable John E. Godfrey, Judge of Probate for said county, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

THOMAS M. FENLEY, late of Kenduskeag, in said county, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that thirty days at least are the days and hours, and the places where we have appointed to attend to said business, viz: Monday, the third day of June, and Monday, the second day of September, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Cobb, Bates & Seab, of Bangor, in said county, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims.

Six months from said first day of June are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and the time for the payment of said Fenley to his creditors is limited to one year from said first day of June.

DANIEL S. DAVIS, EDMUND S. STACKPOLE, Commissioners.
5

Notice of Assignment.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine. In the matter of HENRY C. HOPKINS, Bankrupt.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss. At Bangor, the 4th day of February A. D. 1878. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. HOPKINS, of Hampden, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JONATHAN P. HASKELL, Assignee.
feb4 3tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of EDWARD K. HOPKINS, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 9th day of Feb., 1878, by Edward K. Hopkins, of Ellsworth, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb12 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JAMES B. HOPKINS, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 27th day of Feb., 1878, by James B. Hopkins, of Ellsworth, a bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb28 4tdaw3w

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Late Commissioner of Patents."

BOSTON, October 19, 1870.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: In answer to your request for my opinion of your business as a patent solicitor, I have pleasure in saying that I have had business relations with you for a number of years, and have found you prompt, faithful and efficient in the performance of your duties, and I have no hesitation in recommending you to inventors as a reliable and trustworthy solicitor.

Yours truly, CHARLES A. STEPHENSON.

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JOHN R. BRADSTREET, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 27th day of Feb., 1878, by John R. Bradstreet, of Palermo, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, and the Republican Journal, newspapers printed in said County of Waldo, and once in the Ellsworth American, newspaper printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb28 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JOHN B. JORDAN, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 5th day of Feb., 1878, by John B. Jordan, of Ellsworth, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb12 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of ALEXANDER MCEACHN, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 5th day of Feb., 1878, by Alexander McEachn, of Mattawamkeag, a bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Ellsworth American, newspapers printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb12 4tdaw3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JOHN R. BRADSTREET, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 27th day of Feb., 1878, by John R. Bradstreet, of Palermo, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, and the Republican Journal, newspapers printed in said County of Waldo, and once in the Ellsworth American, newspaper printed in said County of Hancock, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. FRYE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb28